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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section

W E E K L Y B U L L E T I N

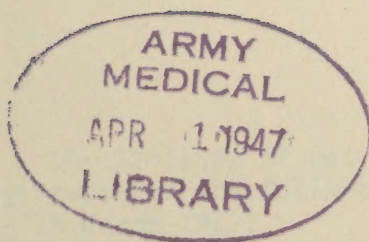
For Period

9 March - 15 March

1947

Number 11

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SECTION I

WELFARE

General

Mr. Irvin H. Markuson joined the staff of the Welfare Division as Chief, Public Assistance Branch.

Public Assistance

The Ministry of Health and Welfare Public Assistance Report for January 1947 shows a small increase in total number of persons assisted with an appreciable increase in grants over December 1946 (average of ¥75.10 per person in December as against ¥87.05 in January).

Comparative figures for the months of December 1946 and January 1947 are given below:

	<u>December 1946</u>	<u>January 1947</u>
Number of persons (not in institutions) assisted	2,744,429	2,790,791
Number of persons (in institutions) assisted by Gov't	<u>92,778</u>	<u>100,545</u>
<u>Total number persons assisted</u>	2,837,207	2,891,336
Net Cash Grants	¥144,075,959	¥160,259,872
Grants in Kind (Cost)	<u>62,045,606</u>	<u>91,344,697</u>
<u>Total Grants</u>	¥206,121,565	¥251,604,569

Note: Considerable interest has been shown in the Prefectural Public Assistance Reports and for the information of Military Government personnel, a recapitulation of the latest available Prefectural monthly data will be included in the Weekly Bulletin. The Weekly Bulletin (16 March - 22 March) will contain Prefectural Public Assistance statistics for January 1947.

SECTION II

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, (Bureau of Animal Industry) reported the following new outbreaks of disease during the period 9 - 15 March 1947.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases</u>
Kumamoto	Texas Fever	2
Nagano	Swine Erysipelas	1
Chiba	Anthrax	1

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ANNUAL CONDAMNATION REPORT ANTE AND POST-MORTEM MEAT INSPECTION

1946 (January - December)

	CATTLE				CALVES				SHEEP				GOATS				PIGS				HORSES			
	P.S.	C.W.	C.P.	V.C.	P.S.	C.W.	C.P.	V.C.	P.S.	C.W.	C.P.	V.D.	P.S.	C.W.	C.P.	V.C.	P.S.	C.W.	C.P.	V.C.	P.S.	C.W.	C.P.	V.C.
Infectious Diseases	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pyæmia	1	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Uræmia	-	8	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
Septicæmia	1	11	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	2	7	-	-
Tetanus	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	1	-	-
Poisoning (injurious to men)	-	6	10	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	2	3	9	4
Icterus	-	4	-	13	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	10	14
Oedema	1	14	135	277	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	215	-	7	78	59
Tumors:																								
Actino-mycosis	-	-	54	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	43	-
Others	-	-	73	430	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	109	-
Open tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closed tuberculosis	-	6	3	644	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	3	-	-	-	-
Berculariosis	-	-	27	587	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	-	16	-	-	1	-
Cysticercus	-	-	93	292	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-
Distoma	24	6	213	24050	-	-	-	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	111	-	1	58	128
Inflammation & others	-	11	1751	6220	-	1	-	202	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	174	2769	1	12	2387	3122
Degeneration or Atrophy	-	2	88	1112	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	152	737
Others	8	39	498	6132	-	11	11	130	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	74	-	-	-	11	31	432	3024
TOTAL	37	115	2945	39795	1	19	106	427	-	-	-	1	-	1	24	94	2	7	371	15247	27	69	3168	7242

NOTE: P.S. - Number prohibited from slaughter.

C.W. - Number condemned wholly.

C.P. - Number condemned partially.

V.C. - Number viscera only condemned.

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Source: Ministry of Health and Welfare

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SECTION III

NURSING AFFAIRS

Education

The refresher course for Nursing Education Leaders (12 March - 10 April) at the Red Cross Central Hospital was opened. This is being sponsored by the National Nurses Association. All prefectures are to be represented in this group.

A radio program for recruitment of nurses began 15 March and is continuing through 31 March. Broadcasts are being made three times daily. This is an appeal to high school graduates who wish to enter schools of nursing.

Visitors: Personnel

Miss M. E. Tennant, Rockefeller Foundation Nursing Consultant for the Far East is a current visitor at SCAP and through her years of experience in the nursing education field is providing counsel and suggestions for the National Public Health Program for nurses and future nursing education programs.

SECTION IV

SUPPLY

Production

The first tank pilot plant for production of penicillin was completed by the Toyo-Rayon Co. at Otsu. Operation was begun 11 March. This significant event was attended by Col. Sams, Lt. Col. Riordan and Dr. Foster of GHQ, SCAP. While still not perfected, and while considerable operating difficulties are anticipated, this pilot plant marks a big stride in the penicillin program. A novel feature of the Toyo-Rayon process is the utilization of clams as a source of protein nitrogen for the mold. These shell-fish are harvested from Lake Biwa, adjacent to the plant, and are extracted by boiling with water.

The Welfare Ministry approved release of 10% DDT dust and typhus vaccine as indicated below during the past week:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Typhus Vaccine</u>	<u>10% DDT Dust</u>
Tokyo	15,000 Vials	
Miyazaki	500 "	
Hiroshima	470 "	6,000 lbs.
Kumamoto	50 "	4,000 "
Hokkaido		44,000 "
Niigata		15,330 "
Osaka		50,000 "

Production of DDT products continues to be satisfactory. Approximately 1,500,000 lbs. of 10% DDT dust is now in stock. Production of 5% DDT residual effect spray is being increased and additional quantities will be available for distribution.

Current Japanese production of injection needles exceeds Japanese requirements. Japanese requirements are estimated at approximately 5,000,000 annually. Current production is averaging 1,000,000 monthly and manufacturing capacity is approximately 1,500,000. It has been recommended that all production over and above 6,000,000 annually be considered for export.

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Distribution

The Welfare Ministry, Japanese Government, has removed "sanitary goods" from control channels and they are now classed as "open market" items, allowing the using agencies more freedom in procurement of these supplies from wholesale or retail sources. Sanitary goods consist of rubber materials, such as rubber gloves, ice caps, hot water bottles, syringes and finger cots. This is another step towards competitive open-market trade in Japan.

Recent trip by medical supply division representative indicated that the prefectural health officials in many prefectures have not carried out the provisions of a directive issued by the Japanese Welfare Ministry, January 1947 to conduct a bazaar or sale of the remaining returned Japanese Army-Navy medical supplies. The prefectures visited still had a fair quantity of the above mentioned supplies. Military Government officials should exercise supervision to insure that aggressive action is taken at the prefectural level to distribute remaining stocks of former Japanese Army and Navy medical supplies. The distribution of these supplies through the medium of a bazaar has proven to be very satisfactory.

The prefectural health officials in the prefectures visited seem to have no knowledge as to the sources of medical supplies, outside of medicaments, in their prefecture, causing them to be of little or no help to the practitioners or hospitals when they request aid from them in procuring medical supplies. The Japanese Welfare Ministry is making arrangements to publish medical supply sources and other information pertaining thereto in the new Japan Medical Journal soon to be published.

Narcotics

The January narcotic report from the Japanese Government shows a decrease of 8,987 registrants from the 85,881 registered in 1946. Local wholesalers were decreased by nine since re-registration was denied in some instances because of inadequate storage facilities. The number of retail registrants declined 1,979 and is attributed to the fact that Japanese doctors habitually dispense their own preparations rather than write prescriptions to be filled by pharmacies. This has resulted in many pharmacies not stocking narcotic drugs. Registered practitioners decreased 3,679 which is explained by the fact that many veterinary surgeons and dentists are not using narcotics in their practice and did not re-register, and by the fact that some doctors were registered twice in 1946 through misinterpretation of the narcotic regulations. It is not necessary for a doctor who is registered at his office to register at a hospital in order to be able to prescribe hospital narcotics for the patients of the hospital. Exempt Narcotic Dealers decreased 3800 since the number of exempt narcotic preparations is comparatively small under the new narcotic regulations as compared to the old Japanese narcotic law.

During the month of January twelve physicians and eighteen non-registrants were arrested for violation of the narcotic laws. Two of the doctors were addicts and five of the other doctors arrested were supplying narcotics to addicts. Three of the non-registrants were addicts. Two doctors were found guilty of violating the narcotic laws during the month and fines were assessed.

The number of reported narcotic thefts in Japan increased to 51 during January. Special emphasis is being placed on preventive measures.

SCAP Narcotic Control Officers met with narcotic and agricultural representatives of the Japanese Government and the twelve prefectures authorized to produce Cannabis Sativa L. for fiber purposes. Emphasis was placed on preparations for registering and licensing producers as

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expeditiously as possible so that planting may be carried out at the appropriate time. Prefectural officials received instructions regarding the marihuana control regulations and were advised to pass the information to registrants, thus holding technical violations to a minimum.

Twenty-seven narcotic investigations are now being supervised and directed by the new Assistant Narcotic Control Officer, Mr. W. F. Tollenger, who reported this week to the Narcotic Control Branch, Public Health & Welfare Section, SCAP, from the Bureau of Narcotics, Treasury Department.

SECTION V

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

The Japanese Government is now required to report tuberculosis, pneumonia, measles and whooping cough in addition to other communicable diseases already being reported. Although the initial response has been fairly good, reports are still not being received from all prefectures. Military Government Health Officers should check to see that these reports are being made in their prefectures.

Typhus Control

Comparative Score (Includes figures of 13 March)

1946 - 7219

1947 - 523

Education

During the week of 12 March to 17 March the Metropolitan Government, Bureau of Health, Tokyo-To in cooperation with the Bureau of Education, placed on display an exhibit of posters prepared by school children of the city. These posters depict all phases of typhus control and many are exceptionally well done. The five best posters were selected from each Ku in Tokyo for the exhibit. Following the final judging of the posters, prizes for the five winning posters were presented to the outstanding contestants. This and similar displays of posters demonstrates that the typhus educational program is progressing.

Sanitation

Sanitary teams organized and assigned to typhus control dusting and spraying that are not actively engaged in these operations should extend their activities to cover certain other phases of insect and rodent control. These should include:

- Residual house spraying with pyrethrum and DDT emulsion
- DDT dusting of rat harborages
- Rodent extermination programs using ANTU. Particular attention should be made to complete coverage of entire areas.
- Clean up programs should also be carried systematically block by block to effect complete elimination of all fly and mosquito breeding places in specific areas. In order to be effective, this work must be started well in advance of the heavy breeding season.

Port Quarantine

The questions of food, medical supplies and medical treatment aboard repatriation vessels, have been analyzed to correct any existing deficiencies. As a result of this analysis the Quarantine Section of the Disease Prevention Bureau of the Welfare Ministry has submitted a four

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point corrective program which has been approved and is now being put into effect. This program includes special instruction on treatment methods, issued to the Japanese doctors working with repatriates.

In connection with this program a representative of SCAP will inspect the hospital ship Takasago Maru, returning from Dairen to Sasebo, Eta 15 March.

Tuberculosis case finding efforts are being increased at Repatriation Reception Center Medical Installations. Several 35 mm. x-ray "Screening" units are being installed at Sasebo as part of this program. These units will be ready for operation on or about 15 March, from which date, chest films will be made on all incoming repatriates. Tuberculin testing of all repatriates, B.C.G. injections of "Tuberculin Negatives" are other phases of this program.

SECTION VI

SOCIAL SECURITY

National Health Insurance

The Insurance Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare reports an agreement has been reached with the Medical Bureau to initiate a program for effecting a more adequate distribution of medical supplies to the Health and National Health Insurance Association hospitals and clinics. Lack of medicines has been one of the main reasons given by the Insurance Bureau for the unsatisfactory condition of many National Health Insurance Associations. With improvements in the medical supply manufacturing and a better supervised system of distribution, more adequate supply for those in need of medical care should be provided.

Workers' Accident Compensation Insurance Bill

The Ministry of Welfare this week submitted to the cabinet the proposed "Workers' Accident Compensation Insurance Bill" with the recommendation this legislation be introduced in the current session of the Diet. The Ministry of Welfare plans to follow this bill with amendments to the Welfare Pension Law's provisions relating to invalidity pensions and allowances arising from occupational accidents and diseases. Further major revision of the Welfare Pension Law is concerned with a general revamping of the procedure for appeals by individual claimants. It is proposed that facilities be markedly decentralized and made readily available for prompt consideration of all appeals.

SECTION VII

MEDICAL SERVICE

Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for the period ending 24 January 1947 shows 3066 hospitals with a capacity of 216,526 beds, 97,344 of which were occupied. During this same period 263,240 outpatients were treated.

The Scientific Congress of Japan will hold meetings in Osaka during 1 - 7 April 1947. The Congress is made up of sections including many fields of scientific endeavor and prior to the war held meetings every four years, inviting scientists from many countries to participate. Public Health and Welfare Section, SCAP has been very interested in the revival of the Congress, and their first meeting in Osaka. Several SCAP representatives will attend.

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SECTION VIII

CONSULTANTS

The Nutrition Sections of the Japanese Ministry of Health and Welfare and Tokyo-To were supplied samples of corn meal for their nutritionists to experiment on methods of preparing corn meal of 93% and 83% extraction into dishes adapted to Japanese tastes and methods of cooking.

The formation of a National Food and Nutrition Council under the Prime Minister was officially announced. The Council will collaborate with the Economic Stabilization Board in relation to food and nutrition.

Nutrition surveys. The following results on food consumption were obtained from nutrition surveys in February 1947 which are complete for the cities of Nagoya and Kure and their surrounding prefectures.

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RESULTS OF NUTRITION SURVEYS - JAPAN - February 1947

Nutrients in grams and calories, and grams of
various classes of food consumed per capita per day.

CITY OF NAGOYA

Nagoya (Tokai) Area: Shizuoka and Aichi

CITY OF KURE

Kure (Sanyo) Area: Okayama and Hiroshima

Nutrients in Grams and Calories per Capita per Day

	Nagoya	Tokai Area	Kure	Sanyo Area
<u>Number</u>	3858	6123	1631	1698
<u>Pop. Ratio</u>				
<u>Adult Unit</u>	0.832	0.841	0.817	0.831
No. persons				
<u>Protein</u>				
Animal	9.2	5.2	13.9	10.0
Vegetable	46.0	49.9	43.4	46.4
Total	55.2	55.1	57.3	56.4
<u>Fat</u>	11.0	10.7	10.8	8.1
<u>Carbohydrate</u>	384.0	431.4	368.2	426.8
<u>Calories</u>				
Ration	1195*	370	910*	43
Free Market	634	136	576	60
Home Production	38	1559	267	2009
Gift	36	28	64	17
Total	1903	2093	1817	2129

* Ration increased from 2.1 go (315 grams) of staple food to 2.5 go (375 grams) 1 November 1946.

Source: Imperial Japanese Government

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Grams of Various Classes of Food Consumed per Capita
per Day from Nutrition Surveys - Japan - February 1947

	Nagoya	Tokai Area	Kure	Sanyo Area
<u>Grains</u>				
Rice	330.6	432.7	296.6	419.2
Wheat	40.1	31.6	80.1	9.8
Barley	8.3	47.2	25.4	42.6
Others	0.6	4.7	0.4	0.2
Total	379.6	426.2	402.5	471.8
<u>Nuts, Etc.</u>				
	-	0.2	0.2	0.1
<u>Potatoes</u>				
Sweet	235.0	303.0	139.1	153.0
White	7.0	4.3	32.2	5.7
Others	20.9	26.7	14.6	20.0
Total	262.9	334.0	185.9	178.7
<u>Sugars</u>				
	0.1	0.6	1.5	1.3
<u>Oils</u>				
	1.2	0.7	1.4	0.3
<u>Legumes</u>				
Soya	3.5	3.6	1.8	5.7
Soya Products	33.5	34.5	12.5	26.0
Other beans	1.8	1.1	2.2	1.7
Total	38.8	39.2	16.5	33.4
<u>Animal Foods</u>				
Fish	44.1	20.3	54.6	29.8
Meat, Poultry	8.3	1.8	6.7	2.7
Eggs	1.6	1.1	1.6	3.3
Milk	1.2	1.6	1.2	0.2
Total	55.2	24.8	64.1	36.0
<u>Leafy, Green & Yellow Vegetables</u>				
	98.2	81.8	51.2	61.4
<u>Other Fruits & Vegetables</u>				
Citrus, Tomatoes	2.9	35.3	11.2	1.6
Other Fruits	2.4	0.1	1.7	0.8
Other Vegetables	252.7	230.5	281.0	208.1
Total	258.0	265.9	293.9	210.5
<u>Seaweeds</u>				
	5.1	1.3	53.0	2.1
<u>Processed Veg.</u>				
Dried	12.3	2.0	5.4	7.8
Pickled	30.0	71.2	128.0	84.9
Total	42.3	73.2	133.4	92.7
<u>Flavours</u>				
	32.8	28.7	37.5	12.9

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SECTION IX

MEMORANDUM TO IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None

Crawford F. Sams

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps,
Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section

2 Incls:

1. Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, week ending 9 March 47, w/Digest.
2. Venereal Disease Report for week ending 9 March 47.

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Digest of Weekly Summary Report of Communicable
Diseases for the Week Ending 8 March 1947.

The communicable diseases included in this report which accounted for the most cases during the week ending 8 March, were diphtheria (747), typhoid fever (200), malaria (199) and epidemic meningitis (118). Four diseases accounted for nearly 98% of the deaths from reportable communicable diseases. These were diphtheria (82), epidemic meningitis (33), typhoid fever (28) and dysentery (18).

Increases over the previous week's experience were recorded in the incidence of dysentery, typhoid fever, smallpox, malaria, and scarlet fever. Decreases were recorded for paratyphoid fever and epidemic typhus. Epidemic meningitis remained about the same. The reported cases for diphtheria show an increase due to the inclusion of a large number of delayed reports, whereas the true number actually declined. Delayed reports for all diseases are included for Gifu, Nara, Wakayama, Nagasaki, Miyazaki and Kagoshima prefectures; no report is included for Oita prefecture. These discrepancies, however, do not materially effect the totals for Japan except in the case of diphtheria.

Included in this report for the first time are tables showing case and death number and rates for the current week, the four-week period, ending with the current week, and the cumulative number for the year, 1947 and for the corresponding periods of 1946. The only diseases which are appreciably higher this year than last are dysentery and epidemic meningitis. Great improvement is apparent in the incidence of diphtheria, typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever, smallpox and epidemic typhus.

Report on the newly added reportable diseases continued to improve. Thirty-one prefectures reported a total of 4,663 cases of tuberculosis and 360 deaths. Thirty prefectures reported for whooping cough 3,893 cases and 36 deaths; for pneumonia, 3,668 cases and 231 deaths; for measles, 3,438 cases and 41 deaths.

As mentioned previously, diphtheria case reports increased from 690 for the week ending 1 March to 747 for the week ending 8 March. If delayed reports were allocated to the previous week, cases would show a decline from 754 to 711. Deaths (82) were about the same as in the previous week (77). The current and cumulative case rates, per 100,000 population, were 53.3 and 49.3, respectively. Corresponding death rates were 5.8 and 5.2.

Dysentery cases increased approximately 50% from 53 to 80 in the current week and deaths increased from 11 to 18. The current case rate was 5.7 compared with a cumulative rate of 4.2. The current and cumulative death rates were 1.3 and 1.0 respectively.

Typhoid fever continued its rather irregular course, with a recorded increase in cases from 143 in the previous week to 200 currently. Deaths (28) were exactly twice the number (14) in the previous week. The current and cumulative case rates were 14.3 and 16.2. Corresponding death rates were 2.0 and 2.1.

The number of paratyphoid fever cases (31) were nearly 20% fewer than in the previous week (38). Deaths (2) remained the same. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.2 and 3.4 respectively, while corresponding death rates were 0.1 and 0.2.

There were 14 cases of smallpox and one death in the current week compared with 10 cases and 3 deaths in the previous week. Both the current and cumulative case rates were 1.0. Similarly, both the current and cumulative death rates were 0.1.

Epidemic typhus cases (18) declined 35% from 2.7 in the previous week to reach a new low for the year. There were no deaths. The current case rate (1.3) was well below the cumulative rate of 3.1. The cumulative death rate was 0.2.

Malaria cases (199) were approximately 15% greater than in the preceding week (174). There were no deaths. The current and cumulative case rates were 14.2 and 11.3 respectively. The cumulative death rate was 0.04.

There continued to be no cholera.

The number of scarlet fever cases (43) was approximately 25% higher than in the previous week (34) but deaths declined from 3 to 1. The current and cumulative case rates were both 3.1 and the current and cumulative death rates were both 0.1.

Epidemic meningitis cases (118) were only slightly greater than in the previous week (111) and deaths (33) also remained about the same (31). The current case rate (8.4) remained much higher than the cumulative rate (4.7). The current and cumulative death rates were 2.4 and 1.3 respectively.

One suspected case of Japanese B. Encephalitis was reported, bringing the year's total to 2 cases and 2 deaths.

The current and cumulative number of cases of chancroid were 973 and 7,974 respectively; for gonorrhea, 4,175 and 33,764, for syphilis, 2,965 and 21,823.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN

WEEK ENDING 8 MARCH 1947

DATE								
Current	53.3	5.8	49.3	5.2	5.7	1.3	4.2	1.0
Previous	49.2	5.5			3.8	0.8		

Fates per 100,000 per annum

Weekly Report - 8 March 1947
Continued

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID				PARATYPHOID			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	10	3	102	22	1	-	20	2
AOMORI	1	-	34	11	-	-	2	-
IWATE	-	-	24	3	1	-	6	-
IYAGI	8	1	67	4	3	-	11	-
AKITA	-	-	7	-	-	-	1	1
YAMAGATA	1	-	61	17	1	-	16	1
FUKUSHIMA	5	-	87	4	1	-	8	1
IBATAKI	4	-	88	10	1	-	25	2
TOCHIGI	4	-	39	6	1	-	5	1
GUNMA	-	-	33	8	1	1	12	1
SAITAMA	3	1	52	2	-	-	4	3
CHIBA	3	-	70	5	-	-	23	1
TOKYO	14	3	135	22	4	-	51	2
KANAGAWA	6	-	106	12	-	-	14	1
CHIGAKI	3	1	50	16	1	-	14	1
TOYAMA	-	-	34	8	-	-	4	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	7	-	-	-	3	-
FUKUI	-	-	28	2	2	-	5	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	15	-	-	-	7	-
YAGANO	4	-	52	8	1	1	20	3
SIFU	24	1	66	2	2	-	15	1
SHIZUOKA	8	1	97	7	2	-	30	-
AICHI	22	-	107	9	2	-	25	1
MII	3	-	77	8	-	-	21	1
SHIGA	1	-	12	2	-	-	3	-
KYOTO	-	-	41	13	1	-	6	1
OSAKA	-	2	41	5	-	-	21	1
HYOGO	10	1	95	13	-	-	8	-
NARA	2	-	15	1	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	7	-	42	4	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	1	-	27	2	-	-	2	-
SHIMANE	2	1	35	7	1	-	8	-
OKAYAMA	4	1	64	6	1	-	4	-
HIROSHIMA	12	-	128	12	1	-	15	-
YAMAGUCHI	1	2	31	2	1	-	4	-
OKUSHIMA	-	-	34	5	-	-	5	2
YAGAWA	5	2	33	10	-	-	17	-
YAMAGUCHI	2	1	27	4	-	-	2	-
COCHI	4	2	60	9	-	-	9	-
FUKUOKA	14	-	71	5	-	-	13	1
AGA	3	-	21	-	-	-	5	-
AGASAKI	-	-	12	-	-	-	8	1
UMANOOTO	4	1	16	1	-	-	3	-
ITA	NE	NE	5	-	IF	NE	2	-
IYAZAKI	3	1	18	3	2	-	10	1
AGOSHIMA	2	3	5	3	-	-	1	-
TOTALS	200	26	2271	293	31	2	478	30

ATE

Current	14.3	2.0	16.2	2.1	2.2	0.1	3.4	0.2
Previous	10.2	1.0			2.7	0.1		

ates per 100,000 per annum

Weekly Report - 8 March 1947
Continued

PREFECTURE	SMALL POX				EPIDEMIC TYPHUS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	1	-	12	-	1	-	26	5
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
IVATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	1	1	-	-	9	1
AKITA	-	-	8	1	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	4	3	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
IBARA	-	-	19	1	-	-	19	1
TOCHIGI	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	1
GUMMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	2
SAITAMA	-	-	2	1	-	-	16	2
CHIBA	-	-	13	2	-	-	17	1
TOKYO	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	6
NIAGAWA	-	-	1	-	1	-	13	1
IGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1
YOYAMA	-	-	-	-	2	-	5	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	1	-	2	-	7	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
NAGANO	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	1
GIFU	-	-	-	-	1	-	18	-
SHIZUOKA	1	-	1	-	-	-	15	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	7	-	98	1
MIE	1	-	1	-	-	-	4	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
OSAKA	-	-	9	2	2	-	25	-
HYOGO	2	1	12	3	-	-	1	1
NAFA	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-
TOTTORI	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-
SHIMANE	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	-
OKAYAMA	8	-	9	-	-	-	2	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	1	-	-	-	10	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
KAGAWA	-	-	1	-	-	-	11	3
EHIME	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
KOCHI	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	1	-	12	1	-	-	2	-
SAKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	-
MUAMOTO	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
ITA	NR	NR	2	-	NR	NR	1	1
YAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	14	1	140	15	18	0	440	31

DATE								
Current	1.0	0.1	1.0	0.1	1.3	0.0	3.1	0.2
Previous	0.7	0.2			1.9	0.1		

Rates per 100,000 per annum.

Weekly Report - 8 March 1947
Continued

PREFECTURE	MILIARIA				CHOLERA			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
IVATE	3	-	39	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	2	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	6	-	33	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	5	-	35	-	-	-	-	-
IBATAKI	15	-	83	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
IUMMA	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
MITAMA	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	3	-	20	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	11	-	94	-	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	4	-	66	-	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	3	-	30	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	3	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	9	-	40	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	3	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	8	-	68	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	2	-	34	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	12	-	60	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	2	-	30	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	2	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	9	-	39	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	5	-	17	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	3	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTOPI	2	-	30	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	2	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-
HIPOSHIMA	18	-	52	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	2	-	33	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	1	-	60	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	5	-	45	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	2	-	53	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	5	-	20	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	29	-	220	2	-	-	-	-
SAGA	10	-	112	1	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	3	-	14	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	2	-	27	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	NR	NR	76	3	NR	NR	-	-
MIYAZAKI	2	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	3	-	16	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	199	0	1589	6	0	0	0	0

RATE								
Current	14.2	0.0	11.3	0.04	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.
Previous	12.4	0.1			0.0	0.0		

Rates per 100,000 per annum

Weekly Report - 8 March 1947
Continued

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPILEMIC MENINGITIS				JAP. B. ENCEPHALITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)
HOKKAIDO	10	-	66	3	13	1	89	20	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	7	1	5	1	16	2	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	5	1	3	-	9	3	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	9	-	8	3	20	5	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	9	1	-	-	14	7	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	8	-	-	-	7	1	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	9	-	3	2	20	7	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	2	-	7	-	11	5	56	18	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	1	-	1	1	3	2	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	3	-	3	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	3	-	11	-	4	-	21	6	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	9	-	3	-	18	7	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	12	-	89	1	18	14	144	45	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	-	-	19	-	2	-	9	5	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	1	-	2	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	1	1	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	4	-	2	-	9	-	1	-	1	-
NAGANO	1	1	12	1	2	1	9	2	-	-	-	-
GIFU	2	-	4	-	3	-	6	2	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	9	-	9	2	19	2	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	18	1	2	1	6	1	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	6	-	1	-	6	1	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	1	-	8	-	1	-	4	2	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	1	-	43	1	1	-	12	2	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	1	-	13	-	6	-	22	3	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	-	-	12	-	-	-	15	4	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	3	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	1	-	4	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	7	-	1	-	3	1	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	2	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	1	1
YAMAGUCHI	1	-	4	-	-	-	6	2	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	1	-	5	-	-	-	8	5	-	-	-	1
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	1	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	2	1	-	-	25	7	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	3	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	8	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	1	-	1	-	2	-	5	1	-	-	-	-
OITA	NP	NP	-	-	NP	NP	4	1	NP	NP	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	2	-	8	1	9	1	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	43	1	434	12	118	33	664	176	1	0	2	2

RATE												
Current	3.1	0.1	3.7	0.1	8.4	2.4	4.7	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.01	0.01
Previous	2.4	0.2			7.9	2.2			0.0	0.0		

Cumulative cases and deaths include all reported, beginning with the week ending 4 January through the current week for all diseases.

Rate per 100,000 per annum

Plague: 0

(From Japanese Sources)

WEEKLY SUMMARY REPORT
OF
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN

WEEK ENDING 8 MARCH 1947

(C) Current cases plus delayed reports
(T) Total cases for year to date

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID		GONORRHEA		SYPHILIS	
	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)
HOKKAIDO	27	262	133	1488	99	663
AOMORI	8	70	31	355	37	254
IWATE	8	30	26	161	55	240
MIYAGI	3	57	52	420	40	320
AKITA	3	41	14	333	16	222
YAMAGATA	1	49	29	308	22	315
FUKUSHIMA	15	86	72	528	59	463
IBARAKI	20	166	52	479	67	565
TOCHIGI	6	99	51	638	70	528
GUMMA	13	58	56	352	56	440
SAITAMA	37	204	115	691	56	461
CHIBA	22	197	73	670	68	490
TOKYO	60	445	135	1209	89	726
KANAGAWA	10	213	165	2057	98	647
NIIGATA	4	98	50	502	37	389
TOYAMA	8	74	58	420	30	246
ISHIKAWA	9	132	75	592	62	407
FUKUI	5	107	5	183	12	107
YAMANASHI	13	28	35	307	9	73
NAGANO	12	95	120	681	74	470
GIFFU	20	180	93	618	50	307
SHIZUOKA	11	106	68	507	71	529
AICHI	97	716	339	2739	153	1265
MIE	23	285	50	499	47	339
SHIGA	24	236	37	284	24	191
KYOTO	133	372	333	1275	156	676
OSAKA	96	1044	338	3311	286	2762
HYOGO	24	346	127	1318	154	1272
NARA	14	93	21	138	21	97
WAKAYAMA	23	163	58	478	44	243
TOTTORI	5	81	68	737	37	354
SHIMANE	10	44	89	337	51	328
OKAYAMA	50	276	125	804	77	394
HIROSHIMA	33	170	273	1141	163	528
YAMAGUCHI	5	43	66	463	48	364
TOKUSHIMA	2	23	24	172	15	209
KAGAWA	17	120	63	330	49	244
EHIME	3	51	60	570	91	635
KOCHI	7	57	27	313	26	238
FUKUOKA	51	593	203	2146	108	1117
SAGA	10	53	153	540	85	382
NAGASAKI	8	121	86	1027	39	366
KUMAMOTO	11	69	57	632	58	347
OITA	NR	154	NR	433	NR	262
MIYAZAKI	2	29	22	250	22	202
KAGOSHIMA	10	38	38	328	25	146
TOTALS	973	7974	4175	33764	2965	21823
RATE						
Current	69.4	56.9	297.8	240.8	211.5	155.6
Previous	54.1		251.5		166.4	

NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1946 AND 1947

Diseases	Week Ending		Four Weeks Ending		Cumulative number	
	8 March 1947	9 March 1946	8 March 1947	9 March 1946	for first 10 week 1947	1946
Cases:						
Diphtheria	747	963	2662	4980	6909	13455
Dysentery	80	27	217	142	594	408
Typhoid	200	836	692	3247	2271	7323
Paratyphoid	31	136	133	448	478	893
Smallpox	14	1221	48	4292	140	6781
Epidemic Typhus	18	2204	110	5432	440	6406
Malaria	199	N.A.	632	N.A.	1589	N.A.
Cholera	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	43	30	148	142	434	288
Epidemic Meningitis	118	44	374	145	664	265
Jap. B. Encephalitis	1	N.A.	1	N.A.	2	N.A.
Plague	0	0	0	0	0	0

Deaths:

Diphtheria	82	113	313	502	728	1471
Dysentery	18	17	49	48	140	201
Typhoid	28	149	108	434	293	1124
Paratyphoid	2	9	11	21	30	45
Smallpox	1	135	6	465	15	718
Epidemic Typhus	0	78	9	222	31	312
Malaria	0	N.A.	3	N.A.	6	N.A.
Cholera	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	1	8	7	22	12	31
Epidemic Meningitis	33	8	107	30	176	56
Jap. B. Encephalitis	0	N.A.	0	N.A.	2	N.A.
Plague	0	0	0	0	0	0

N.A.: Not Available

CASE AND DEATH RATES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1946 AND 1947

Diseases	Week Ending		Four Weeks Ending		Cumulative Rate	
	8 March 1947	9 March 1946	8 March 1947	9 March 1946	for first 10 weeks 1947	1946
Case Rate:						
Diphtheria	53.3	68.7	47.5	88.8	49.3	96.0
Dysentery	5.7	1.9	3.9	2.5	4.2	2.9
Typhoid	14.3	59.6	12.3	57.9	16.2	52.2
Paratyphoid	2.2	9.7	2.4	8.0	3.4	6.4
Smallpox	1.0	87.1	0.9	76.5	1.0	48.4
Epidemic Typhus	1.3	157.2	2.0	96.9	3.1	45.7
Malaria	14.2	N.A.	11.3	N.A.	11.3	N.A.
Cholera	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Scarlet Fever	3.1	2.1	2.6	2.5	3.1	2.1
Epidemic Meningitis	8.4	3.1	6.7	2.6	4.7	1.9
Jap. B. Encephalitis	0.1	N.A.	0.02	N.A.	0.01	N.A.
Plague	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Death Rates:

Diphtheria	5.8	8.1	5.6	9.0	5.2	10.5
Dysentery	1.3	1.2	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.4
Typhoid	2.0	10.6	1.9	7.7	2.1	8.0
Paratyphoid	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3
Smallpox	0.1	9.6	0.1	8.3	0.1	5.1
Epidemic Typhus	0.0	5.6	0.2	4.0	0.2	2.2
Malaria	0.0	N.A.	0.1	N.A.	0.04	N.A.
Cholera	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Scarlet Fever	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2
Epidemic Meningitis	2.4	0.6	1.9	0.5	1.3	0.4
Jap. B. Encephalitis	0.0	N.A.	0.0	N.A.	0.01	N.A.
Plague	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

N.A.: Not Available

Rates per 100,000 per population per annum

